INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, JULY 6, 1863.

county upon the Republican ticket. This modes.

There is another sentiment in the address

of the people as constitutionally expressed in the

last election? But with the advice of the Gov-

bolted, seceded, to defeat legislation upon parti-

san grounds. Says the address of the bogus Dem

attempt to justify the infamous exercise of arbi-

t ary power by the present representatives of the

supreme, and the mandates of all civil courts can

be enforced by the civil power. Says the ad-

dress: "Mistakes and ill judged orders and ar

rests have undoubtedly been made." And then

the excuse is: "No human judgment would be

free from serious errors in a crisis like that upon

us." Said Secretary SEWARD to Lord Lyons: "My

Ohio arrested." Did ever a despot express a

This is enough. Talk about "mistakes," and

of the citizen are stricken down with impunity!

More than this: There is no love or respect

for the principles upon which the Constitution

good citizen will spew this bastard party out of

their mouths, and out of their hearts. Never

was there a greater or more disgusting humbug

than the self-styled organization which assumes

Smart Tricksters.

The following statement, says the Philadelphia

It has frequently happened that attempts of this

kind have been made by the radicals to induce

National Banks at the East.

Comptroller McCullocu returned to Washing-

ton on Saturday night from the East, having

been as far as Boston. He reports the disposition

the name of "the Union War Democracy."

more atrocious sentiment?

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ELDER HARKNESS, & BINGHAM.

The Situation.

for its safety by those high in authority. their hands. Chambersburg, Carlisle, Harrisburg, and even Philadelphia are threatened, but in session of Congress, in a public speech, the whole resources of the Government had been placed by Congress at the disposal of the party in power, and it it failed to subdue the rebellion the country would hold it responsible. Such is a just view of the case, and we say it not as a partisan or in a querulous spirit, that the party in power has fdemonstrated their incapacity to carry the country through the crisis which its policy

Look at the condition of Pennsylvania. The Government cannot furnish the troops necessary to repel the invading foe from the soil of that State, and the Administration turns it over to the care of its Governor and to such defense as raw troops can furnish against forces thoroughly disciplined and hardened by two years service. And the Gov ernors of New York and New Jersey, whom the Republicans have derided as Copperheads and more earnestness, energy, zeal and ability than those whose duty it is to administer the military affairs of the nation. In Indiana the Democracy are charged with being sympathizers with the rebellion. A Rebel raid was made in the State The raiders found no sympathy where, according to Republican accounts, they expected to find invaders from our soil.

cleared of the Rebel armies.

put a more favorable phase upon affairs, but the nounces Hooken's removal, one in which the strategy of the past does not give the country country will "readily acquiesce," states that "the much reason or hope to believe that such will be movement of our army has been quite rapid and the case. Either the movements of Lazare a the announcement of its present position would big scare for a successful foraging expedition for astonish the people. Is that the reason for susupplies in the border States, and judging from perceding Hooken? secounts it has been very successful, or else he has force sufficient to give him confidence, with WHAT GEN. MIFFLIN SAID .- When General such Generals as Hooker to cope with, that he can successfully move upon Washington The President, in the course of the eloquent remarks destruction of portions of the Northern Central he addressed to the returning hero, said: "You railroad in Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore and have conducted the great military contest with Ohio railroad, thus cutting off the supplies from those sources, have the appearance of an attack and changes."

upon the capital, but time alone, not the sagacity orstrategy of our Generals, will develop the mystery of the Rebel movements in that quarter. NEW SENTINEL OFFICE, But while troops are being wanted in Pennsylvania to defend the soil of that State from Rebel invasion, we cannot see the wisdom or necessity ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM of keeping tens of thousands of troops and officers in the loyal States. If there was energy and sagacity in the Administration, or in the military department of the Government, they would Twenty copies, and one to the maker of the club. . . 15 00 to beat back and overthrow the Rebel armies. Additions can be made to Clubs at anytime at the above But it looks as though the party in power were more anxious to subdue the Democratic party in the North than the rebellion in the South.

Interest on the State Debt.

The Journal states that Winslow, Lonier & Co., of New York, by an arrangement with Governor Mosron, have agreed to advance the July Advertisements must be handed in by Sunday to interest, and also the January and July interest Advertisements published in both the Daily and the of 1864, if the dead lock in the Treasury is not removed previously. A telegraphic dispatch from this city to the Cincinnati Commercial, states that Colonel WALKER, the Agent of State, Notices of Festivals, Picuics and Excursions, gotten up by individuals or associations, or by churches, at the regthe interest, but he refused to receive it, or in any way to recognize the revolutionary and unlawful action of Governor Morron. This is Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Announcing candidates for offices of every description the case presented by His Excellency—it is his Announcing candidates of \$1 50 for each name in the side of the story. But the Journal or the Governor lies in one statement. That print, the court organ of His Excellency, says:

> "The money is in New York to pay the interest in the usual way, subject to the check of the State Agent in the ordinary form in which it has always been paid; and, if it is not paid, the responsibility will rest with him and the foul conspirators with whom he is associated ' The money is not in New York in the usual

> > This he well knows. Governor Mon-

TON in defiance of the Constitution, in defiance of law and in total disregard of his oath of office, has set up a revolutionary government. The laws establishing and regulating the State The strategy of the Administration is incom- Treasury explicitly provide that all public monprehensible if the speedy overthrow of the rebel- eys must pass through the Treasury, and that it lion, and thus the termination of the war, is its can not be disbursed from there except upon the object. Upon the ocean a few privateers are do- warrant of the Auditor of State. What is the ing immense damage to our commerce. The use of a Constitution and laws unless they are blockade, which is kept up at an immense cost, obeyed? The duty of every State officer is plain. does not prevent a large trade between the Rebel It is made the business of the Governor to see States and neutral nations. Through this source that the laws be faithfully executed. But inthe Rebels get large supplies of articles necessary stead of that, we see the Chief Magistrate of the for them. And the situation of our armies in the State trampling the laws under his feet as though field, with the exception of Grant's at Vicksburg, they were waste paper, and setting the example is not, apparently, as favorable as it was a year of disobedience to law to every citizen of Indiago. Since the withdrawal of McClellan from ana. What better is he, then, than any other the Peninsula, three unsuccessful attempts have violator of the law? The Governor affects to been made to advance upon Richmond. Banks believe that a refusal to obey the conscript law has thus far failed to reduce Port Hudson, and is a horrid crime, and that the whole power of he has been repulsed several times with great the Government should be employed to enforce it. loss. Since the battle of Stone river Rosechans But with what consistency can be counsel obe has been inactive, unless in the construction of dience to that law when he, himself, is a immense fortifications at Murfreesboro, as though transgressor of law without apology or excuse. they were intended for permanent occupancy. The highest judicial tribunal in the State has The attack upon Charleston, the preparations for construed the law regulating the Treasury. which were upon a grand scale, proved a failure, There is not a respectable lawyer who will deny and nothing since has been done in that depart- the correctness of the decision. And until the ment but a few raids upon detenseless inhabit | Legislature changes the financial laws of the ants and the destruction of their property. Fos | State, every State officer is bound to respect the TER, voluntarily, has removed his troops from decision of the court. No State officer can be-North Carolina, thus giving up the territory we come a party to the unlawful acts of the Govoccupied there to the Rebels again if they desire ernor without recognizing his revolutionary acit, or to permit them to transfer their troops to tion. This the Governor understands, and he Richmond for its defense, or reinforce some other division of the Southern army. In the ex- the assent of the State officers to his usurpations. treme South, the season is rapidly approaching We know nothing of the interest transaction in when the climate will enervate and disease crip- New York except what comes from the Governor, ple our armies there, if these causes do not end but if the money was tendered to the State Agent military movements until cold weather. Instead in the way stated, he rightly refused it upon the of our forces advancing upon Richmond, or even ground that he could not officially recognize or keeping Lee's army employed and holding it in justify the unlawful and revolutionary usurpacheck, a portion of his forces are in Pennsylva- tions and schemes of the Governor. The Agent nia obtaining the supplies he needs, and if we may of State could not identify himself with the place confidence in the telegraphic reports from "knavish politicians" who are striving to precipday to day, the main body is not only advancing itate revolution and civil war upon the State to upon our national capital, but fears are expressed | hide their delinquencies and perpetuate power in

sented the cause of the Governor's absence from fact the authorities in Washington and the the city. If there was any lying about the Gov. commander of the immense Army of the Poto- ernor's object and whereabouts during his recent mac cannot fathom the Rebel designs, or even absence from Indiana, it was upon his own auascertain the disposition of the enemy's forces. thority. His deputies gave out in the first place Such is the condition of affairs after immeuse that he had retired for a few days to the classic armies have been in the field for over two years, shades of his beloved Centreville, there to recuenough to have crushed out the Rebel forces, if perate his exhausted energies-then, that he had they had been properly directed. As Senator gone to Cincinnati to announce from the balcony TRUMBULL remarked, after the close of the late of the Gazette office, we suppose, or some other institution, as he did in 1856, to a sea of upturned faces, "Behold in me the Governor of Indiana!" Why the necessity of this deception? But few cared whither he went, or what he went for, for an "appreciating community" knew that his object was not to see the laws faithfully executed. But we challenge the Journal to show any "ma lignant abuse" of His Excellency in the Sentinel. unless the truth be abuse, and it makes him a transgressor. We are willing, as we ever have been, to accord all praise to the Governor when he does right, but can we urge obedience to law upon every citizen as his highest duty, and then justify the unlawful and revolutionary usurpations of His Excellency? We are anxious that our noble Governor should discharge his whole duty as a citizen and as the chief magistrate of the State, by setting an example of strict obedience to all constitutional obligations and laws so that enemies of the Government, come to the rescue he may build up an enduring fame upon which with the resources of their States, exhibiting he may look with profound satisfaction, when. like Cincinnatus, he voluntarily retires from the cares of State and speeds the plow, and watches the ripening crops in the rich fields of his much coveted retreat in his own charming Centerville.

The Journal charges that we have misrepre-

Another Dead General.

"Fighting Joe Hooken" is no more. He has friends, and the men who had been denounced as been relieved of the command of the Army of the Secessionists were the first to turn out to drive Potomac by his own request, a change, says the Cincinnati Gazette, in which the country will A different policy must prevail if the rebellion "readily acquiesce." This is an unkind cut from is crushed out. The true strategy is, to over the house of his friends. Major General MEADE throw and scatter the Rebel armies. The with has been placed in command, a brief sketch of drawal of McClettay, or the Army of the Po- whom we publish elsewhere. Within two years tomac, from the Peninsula was the grand mis there have been seven commanders of the Army take of the war. After the repulse there of the Potomac-Scorr, McDowell, McClelit should have been reinforced with every LAN. Pope, BURNSIDE, HOOKER and now MEADE. available man. If that had been done, instead of The "finest army on the planet" has thus far the army having been taken back to Washington been unsuccessfully lead, and the reverse of and new routes selected to advance upon the each, except General Scorr, has been followed Rebel capital, to day our flag would have floated by dismissal. We hope the new commander may over it in triumph, and Virginia would have been be the coming man, the Narotron who may lead the Grand Army of the Potomac to victory. It The movements of the next few weeks may is a little singular that the dispatch which an

From the New York Journal of Commerce. Barbarous Fruits of Abolitionism. From the New York Tribune, the paper which some weeks ago announced the inauguration of the reign of blood in the department lately under General Hunter, and which is the recognized or gan of Abolitionism, we take the following account of the burning of Darien, in Georgia:

"HILTON HEAD. June 17, 1863. "Early on the morning of the 11th inst., Col. Montgomery left St. Simon's laland, where his brigade is now encamped, to present his compliments to the Rebels of Georgia, having the week | bition was to defeat Mr. Holman for Congress in before sent them to those of South Carolina. "This force consisted of five companies of the 2d South Carolina, eight companies of the 54th Massachusetts, Col. Shaw, all negro, and the 3d Rhode Island Battery, Capt. Brayton. The gun- gentleman and his confederates set themselves up boat John Adams, Capt. Smith, and the trans-ports Sentinel and Harriet A. Weed, constituted

"The expedition ready, the order was given to sail the ugh Dubois Sound, and up the Altamaha Democrats. It charges upon Democrats the river, the largest stream in Georgia, to the village of Darier, which is said to have contained before the war some 2,000 inhabitants, most of

whom were wedded to the Rebel cause. "As the John Adams approached the village mittee know to be false. The Democratic party she poured a constant shower of shot and shell have ever denounced secret political organizainto the woods along the shore, and into the town as she came up to the wharf. The few "crackers" and paupers remaining in the place ran the last two Democratic State Corventions all frightened and terror stricken in every direction, such associations were distinctly and decidand when Col. Montgomery landed his troops, he edly repudiated. After slandering the De. found not a single armed inhabitant to dispute his right. Through the activity of some of the mocracy of Indiana by attempting to idennegro soldiers, a lew of these poor "white trash" tify hem with what these "bastards" call were caught, who told the story of there being a treasonable societies, with great tenderness strong cavalry force within five miles of the place, which may or may not have been true. At any rate, Col. Montgomery, from the infor | political organizations exist among Union men. mation obtained from them, did not desist from | we oppose it." Now, this committee can not be his original purpose, but marched nearly his whole force into the town, posted his sentries, and prepared to do his work. In a few hours all the valuable property he could find, of a mova- that the "Union men," as they term themselves. ble character, was transferred to his boats. A have organized all over Indiana secret societies, large quantity of second class furniture, considerable live stock, horses, cows, and sheep, and rice and corn, sufficient to feed his command for execute the 'higher law' of their midtight counat least a month, was thus disposed of.

"The inhabitants driven out and the town crats well know that these Unios Leagues sacked, the next step in Col. Montgomery's programme was to burn and destroy everything he could not carry off with him. In a few moments | Legislature of our State," to prevent that body the principal buildings were all in flames, and a from passing the necessary laws to sustain the strong southwest wind prevailing at the time, the State Government and its honor, for the purpose whole village was soon enshrouded in flame and smoke, and before the expedition returned, not a single tenantable habitation remained."

Considering the source from which this account | every principle of our political institutions, of taken, we suppose it to be true. We hasten to place on record our solemn protest, in common with the protest of all Christendom, against the barbarity here described as the work of Ameri cans, and to call on the President of the United | zation exists among Union men, we oppose it." States to make an example of the officer or officers immediately responsible for the hideous wrong which stains our name forever in history. The Tribune assures us editorially, that there is a "legitimate military object" for this "extraor dinary" proceeding." Would to God it were extraordinary! But these occurrences are becoming ordinary. We read of them in all directions. et the civilized world know that they are not justified, not ordered-nay, that they are con demned as barbarism by the intelligent American people. This people are not responsible for while his Administration does not represent the They are the acts of that lanaticism | majority, vet he was constitutionally elected and known as Abolitionism, which reduces its vota- he should be respected as the Chief Magistrate of ries to the grade of the persecutors of dark times, and induces them to rejoice in the plunder and burning of Southern homes. It is an insult to majority of the Legislature were elected by the American intelligence to talk about a legitimate Democracy. They were constitutionally elected, military object in this robbery and destruction. From one end of the country to the other rises a solemn voice of protest against the monstrous vindictiveness of the Abolitionists, who are re- allel We condemn the rebels for refusing to sponsible for these atrocities. But the Aboli submit to the will of the people as constitutiontell us there is a military object for them, and ally expressed in the election of Mr. Lincoln shout their Io triumphe whenever a negro regiment is led into a eaceful village, whence all the lature of Indiana and the Republican Gevernor men have gone, and let loose on the work of fire | e justly bound to respect the will of the majority

When we read this account over and over, we are more and more impressed with its horror. The negro regiments are placed on gunboats. ernor, the Republican minority in the House They go up a river, firing shot and shell into the country on both sides. They fire a storm of shot and shell into the unarmed village of Darien, inhabited by women and children, as they approach the whart. They land, rob and burn the place. rule, democracy is gone, civil liberty is gone.' and return to glory over the "bold" adventure. In the name of humanity, is this the way America makes war? Is this the education of the "poor negro" to be a soldier and a citizen? Is Legislature has struck a blow at civil liberty and this the way to restore Union? Is this the way popular rights, which may take, as it did with to perpetuate the glory of "the most beneficent Government'on earth? Is the President of the United States willing to have the historian record and regain.

were done in the broad sunshine of Georgia. We speak for our country, our name, our cause, our humanity. All require that the re to another point which they make in their spor shiltty for this wrong be removed as far as address. They smooth over, palliate, and even por ble from the American people and their Gov-

of him, personally, that under his rule such deeds

mere fault of one man, who has made a mistake. Government in States where the civil power is On the contrary, one year ago the whole coun try rang with the cry of Abolitionism against those who proposed to forbid pillage. Generals were condemned who "defended Rebel property." The radical party assumed the whole re sibility of this barbarism, and on them it rests. They see a "military object" to make it 'legitimate." Where is the offices now in our army who dare shoot a soldier for pillage? Where is the court-martial that dare hang a man | Lord, I can ring that bell and have a citizen in for stealing either Rebel or Union property? The radical influence has been steadily leading us to this degradation in the eves of all civilization It is time to change all this. It must be changed by the voice of the people. The Administration has mistaken the frenzy of the Abo litionists for the expression of popular wishes. The united voice of the people ought to go up to | There is no democracy in the men who profess to heaven in disavowal of the responsibility, and in be "Union War Democrats." prayer that vengeance be averted from us.

Will Mr Lincoln awake to the tremendous responsibility which these occurrences forces upon him? He most awake, and deal sternly with was framed and the Union consummated. Said this matter, or we are a lost people, and lost be- the wisest, the best and purest of mankind: "Because we do not deserve to be saved. In the army of Wellington or Napoleon, such a raid as cause thou art not either cold or hot, I will spew this would result in the sudden erection of a gal | thee out of my mouth." That sentiment will lows, and the execution of every man concerned apply to the professed "Union War Democrats." in ordering it. But here, the responsibility rests on the Abolition party at the North, and the ent must assume and approve of the in. thing or the other, and because they are lukeiquity, or he must at once, and unequivocally, warm, like puking water, every honest man and repudiate it, and put a stop to its repetition forever after It is no small matter. It concerns not him alone, but it concerns our whole cause, and our whole character

The New Commander of the Army of

the Potomuc. Major General Hooker has been relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, at his own request. Of the immediate cause of this, we are not advised, but the country will, we think, Age, was received in a letter from Harrisburg. readily acquiesce. Major General Meade succeeds to the command, and it is to be hoped that he will also succeed in leading the Army of the Potomac to decisive victories The new com- the belief that there was cheering for Jeff Davis mander was born in Spain in 1816. He entered at Democratic assemblages. But the dodge has West Point from the District of Columbia, not answered the purpose intended: graduating high in the class of 1839. He was then appointed Second Lieutenant in the 3d artillery; resigned his commission soon after; night before the late Democratic convention, a was appointed Second Lieutenant in the To-pographical Engineers in 1842; was brevetted First Lieutenant for gallantry at the siege chair, proposed three cheers for Jeff. Davis. He was takeo out of the house to protect him from 1851, and Major in June, 1862, having passed assault, and upon investigation it was found he through the intermediate grades of promotion. came there to throw odium upon the Demecratic His connection with the volunteer corps dates from August, 1861, when he was appointed Brigadier General, commanding a brigade in McCall's individual was one of Lincoln'y Paymasters in division of Pennsylvania Reserve, in the Army of the Potomac, until last September, when he and a son in law of Morrow B. Lowry. took command of a division in the army corps of Gen. Reynolds. He was severely wounded in the battle of White Oak Swamps, June 30th, 1862. At the last session of Congress he was confirmed Major General .- [Cincinnati Gazette.

NEGROES GOOD ENOUGH FOR FOOR WHITE of the Yankees to bank, under the uniform cur-Ginls -It is reported that a preacher in one of the townships in this county last Sabbath took occasion to say in his sermon, that negroes were of Boston, with \$4,000,000, has already taken good enough for poor white girls! If it is true, the initiative steps, and believes that others will as Mr. Ingalis, on Saturday last, said it was, that follow their example. McCullocu thinks that negroes are superior to Vallandighammers, they in five years but one system of banking will exist are not only good enough for poor white girls, but they are good enough for the patrician daugh-ters of Abolitionists.—[Chilicothe Advertiser. matters.

The "Rastard" Democrats. From the Richmond Examiner, June 19. The Situation-A Rebel View of it. This is the cognomen which the Lawrenceburg The news from Port Hudson is cheering, and Register gives the few men who assume the imparts a more promising aspect to affairs on the title of "the Union War Democracy." Not one Mississippi. But the situation at Vicksburg still of them voted the Democratic toket at the last engrosses all the solicitude of the country. .It is election, and each of them did all in their power known that heavy reinforcements are pouring in to Grant, and that large installments from the terest upon our public debt, due on the first of to either elect themselves or some abolitionized command of Rosecrans have been transferred to Republican. The Executive Committee of this the great army investing Vicksburg. Whether new organization have issued an address, signed Johnston has, at the last hour, been invested with by JAMES GAVIN, chairman, & patriot whose amauthority to concentrate the troops of the West, tion of the crisis. If full powers have been conthe fourth district, and failing in that he has subferred at the last moment, and if Vicksburg can sided to the candidacy of clerkship in Decatur

infinite importance, has become most painfully as the leaders of the Democracy of Indiana. There is one point in the address which we will notice to show the sympathy of these "bastard" abundant that she may laugh a siege to scorn. establishment of secret organizations "under the name of the Knights of the Golden Circle," arm ing its members, &c. This accusation the comwhether they have supplied Gen. Johnston in bringing to bear against the place. The country thus incurred. have viewed with mortification the necessity of organizing an army, with its transportation and and assumed ignorance they say, "If any secret the crisis had set in, and before the very face of Treasury to pay all the debts and obligations o the enemy. But all things are possible to heroic the State. It is the province of the representapurpose and indomitable energy, and the public ignorant of the fact, if each and all of them do are still actuated with lively hope that the new not belong to such an organization themselves,

the war with crowning success Meanwhile a splendid diversion in favor of "that have gathered arms and ammunition to cils." In addition to this, these bogus Demowith anxiety concerning the situation on the Low er Mississippi, we are consoled and amused by "infused the poison of their organization into the ple view the ample dimensions and packed fullof placing it in a revolutionary condition, and forcing the dangerous experiment, hostile to Jackson, and the burning and pillage of Fredertoward their political allies. How very delicate in which the Yankee vandal has set his foot, are on so small a scale. in their rebuke. "If any secret political organifor the first time unpleasant to the citizens of Harrisburg, of Cleveland, of Philadelphia and How very soft is that opposition.

is legitimate to presume that the troops of Sedgwhich may be noticed in this connection. It wick will be in no haste again to encounter those reads as follows: "If the majority can not rule, of Early, nor the fleet corps of Sigel their Chan democracy is gone, civil liberty is gone." Is the cellorville acquaintances under Ewell. Although the war of last year is curiously recommittee honest in this expression? Let us peating itself in this; although we have another apply it to the existing state of things in Indiana. storming of Vicksburg, another breaking up of Mr. Lincoln was elected by a minority vote, and the campaign against Richmond, another with- terms? Read: drawal from the Rappahannock, another march down the Valley, another campagn in Maryland and beyond; although Kentucky is again open to Bragg, and Bragg possibly is too inert to secure the inviting field, still the situation is more ad John C. Walker, Esq., Agent of the State of the nation. Last year the State officers and a vantageous for the South at present than it was twelve month ago. as much so as were Mr. Lincoln and the Republican majority in Congress. Now mark the par-Were not the Republican minority in the Legis-

is following they know not where or what; but it

there is even a hope that, by the aid of vellow lever, we may again secure New Orleans. ocrats, and so say we, "If the majority cannot And the action of the Republican Governor of Indiana, and the Republican minority in the time being, the spirit of resistance in the regions | soon as convenient. he has thus occupied; but that he has not succeeded in really re annexing them to the North is attested by a large torce which he is compelled to our forefathers, long years of strife to overcome employ in holding them to the Yankee dominion. The heavy draft thus occasioned upon his forces has rendered his principal armies too weak to Mesers Winston, Lanier & Co.: And while referring to this production of asto achieve any new results-so weak, indeed, that sumed Democrats, it may not be amiss to allude everywhere, save at Vicksburg, he is now stand-

ing on the defensive. The season of active and progressive operations in 1863 has passed away from the Yankees, and the summer stolstice, which inaugurates fever and the tropical diseases, finds him retreat ing from the lines to which he had advanced last year. The western waters have subsided without any results for a twelvemouth to his arms, and he is likely to find General Black Vomit a far more troublesome customer on the Lower Mississippi to himself than he had hoped General Starvation would be to us.

A view of the present situation reveals a condition of things in striking and gratifying contrast with that which existed a year ago, even were the relative spirit of the belligerent armies the same as then, which is far from being the case. The events of the past twelve months have established a sort of concession on their part that it is their business to be whipped. In these facts are embodied the only promises of "ill judged orders and arrests," when the rights peace which exist for the country.

Democratic Meeting in Warren Coun-

EDITOR SENTINEL: On Saturday last there was quite a large turn out at Williamsport, considering the people were in the midst of the wheat harvest. But the Democrats of Warren are alive and around, and there is not the slightest danger of their being subjugated. Mr. H. H. Dodd was present and delivered an address of over two urs duration, with which the people were well pleased, if outward demonstration of approation may be taken as indicative signs.

The meeting was a decided success, and noth-

We were a guest of the Cannon House, kept by a good sound Democrat of that name. He it was upon whom the soldiers, instigated by the Abs. made a raid, inflicting considerable damage: but as they repented and have made amends by subscribing liberally to make restitution, and have agreed to keep the peace hereafter, let me say no more about it.

The hospitality afforded and the kindness of Mr. Cannon will be held in grateful remem-

Dick and myself were invited to ride over to Attica, and spend Sabbath. We were taken in charge by Zeke McDonald and uncle Jimmey as the Doctor is a sterling Democrat, and has a prince of a clerk, of course his house is all O. K. But the Doctor has a funny way of carrying a couple of small trees about with him, and it suggested by the couple of small trees about with him, and it suggested by the couple of small trees about with him, and it suggested by the continue himself in his unlawful beautiful to continue hims havior for a day at least.

declined to go out much. After dinner, however, we were shown through

By a special favor of the proprietors, we were taken to Worthington Park, a piece of ground altuated north of the Revere House, filled with deer, American ostrich, harpy eagle, American crane, and varities of caged animals, including an

educated coon. A shower coming up, the animals were not stirred up to their full capacity, and the pasturing of the birds and feeding the more ravinous quad rupeds was gone through with only.

The Interest Question. We publish this week, as a matter of pub lic interest, the correspondence between Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New York, and Col. WALKER, the Agent of State, in reference to proposed advance by the former to pay the in July. The correspondence between these parties

speaks for itself. It will be noticed that there was no proposition to place the money in the is the anxious topic of inquiry and the vital ques hands of the State Agent, unconditionally, as is usual, to pay the interest upon the State bonds hold out until the concentration can be effected, due on the first of July. That was not done, then all will be well. The folly of attempting Notice the wording of Winslow, Lanier & to manage from Richmond a distant campaign of Co.'s last letter. They say that Colonel WAL KER, the State Agent, must endorse offi-Surely we are not at liberty to suppose that the cially, on each check, that it is drawn for inter long period of warning was left unimproved, and est, and they will hold such check or checks as that Vicksburg is not stored with supplies so their rouchers until they are reimbursed. Who All that engineering skill and enterprise could is to reimburse Winslow, Lanies & Co? The accomplish seems to have been achieved upon State, if Col. WALKER has the right to obligate her works of defense. Her garrison is ample it to do so. If not, then they hold Colonel to hold the place against assault; and the only doubts about her fate which exists re er to the authorities at Richmond, viz: whether they have burse them on those vouchers. Col. WALKER

taken care to provide within her magazines am- has no right to contract a debt for the State ple provisions to sustain a protracted siege, and of course. As a man of honor, the Agent of time with authority to mass a force adequate to State would not, without law, assume to borrow cope successfully with the heavy bodies of troops the money to pay the interest, and obligate which the enemy have concentrated and are either the State or his securities to pay the debt There is no necessity whatever for these extra and commissariat, in the rear of Vicksburg, after ordinary proceedings. The money is in the

tives of the people not only to raise the money by army organized in Mississippi will meet the great taxation to sustain the Government and meet occasion nobly, and strike the decisive blow of the obligations of the State, but to direct the payment of all public indebtedness. The remedy Vicksburg is made on the northeastern frontier is plain for the present embarrassment. Let The troops, led by the companion of Jackson, Governor Morron assemble the representatives are in the van; and, if we ourselves are filled of the people and place the responsibility upon them. But this Governor Monton is unwilling the nervous and fantastic trepidation which is ob- to do. He assumes that he has not only the servable among the Swabians of Pennsylvania. right to discharge the duties confided For the first time in their lives, these sturdy peo to him by the Constitution, but likewise ness of their great barns with dismay, and indulge legislative and judicial functions. This the unaccustomed wish that those ostentatious modest, very. We are unwilling to believe edifices were less conspicuously situated, less that the people are ready to place the State Gov. compactly stored, and less captivating to the eves of strangers. Recollections of the sacking of one man. They are not yet quite prepared to icksburg, on the Peninsula, and in every region acknowledge a dictator, and especially one got up

We call attention to the correspondence pub-Cincinnati. The disorganized army of Hooker lished herewith, which explains the conditions upon which Winslow, Lanier & Co. propose to pay the State interest. It in effect compels the State agent to make them the bankers of the State, surrender his office to them, and assume all the risks of their delinquencies, should any occur. What honorable man would submit to such

BANKING OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,) 52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

Indiana, New York: DEAR SIR: It being now quite certain that The iron clad Monitors of the enemy have the next July interest on the funded debt of the proved a failure, and the Yankee navy has lost State of Indiana will not be paid for reasons puball its fictitious terrors. It is now only capable liely known, we have, at the earnest solicitation of annoyance and acting as a convenient auxil- of Governor Morton and other citizens of that iary to armies of occupation. If we had a par- State, agreed to pay the same to the bolders of ticle of energy in our own Navy Department, or the certificates of indebtedness, to protect the a few Semmeses, Maffits, and Tuckers in our credit of the State. To do this safely to ourhome naay, the blockade would soon be raised, selves, we must take an assignment from each and nearly all our rivers cleared of gunboats. creditor of the amount of interest due, with power Even as it is the blockade is not much better than of attorney to collect the same when you are nominal An immense maritime trade between placed in funds to pay the same. To enable us the South and English ports is growing up, and to do this satisfactorily, we must have a certified arrivals and departures of vessels are matters of copy of your pay roll for July, or list, giving the daily occurrence. Charleston is no longer names of the holders, as also the amount of divithreatened; Mobile is safe from the Gulf, and dend due to each, &c.

We therefore respectfully request that you furnish us with the same at as early a day prior to At this time last year, the enemy had succeed- the day of payment as your convenience will ed in overrunning large additional districts of our allow. We shall expect to pay you all expenses territory. But, for twelve months past, he has that may be incurred in and about furnishing the made no new conquest. He has crushed, for the same. We shall be pleased to hear from you as

Yours, truly, Winslow, Lanier & Co. OFFICE INDIANA STATE AGENCY.) NEW YORK CITY, June 25, 1863.

GENTLEMEN-Your favor of the 24th inst. has been received and duly considered. In reply I beg leave to say, that in common with every citizen of Indiana, I am exceedingly anxions that the creditors of our State shall be promptly paid that which is due to them. The State has amply provided for them all. Her Treasury is full and her tax-payers will keep it so for every lawful demand. All that is needed is that the Legislature shall have an opportunity to make the appropriations to give the financial officers of the State authority to disburse the funds I hope it is correct, as you state in your letter, that the "reasons" why the "next July interest on the funded d bt or the State of Indi ana" will not be paid at that time are "publicly known." The people of Indiana, with the issues before the country upon them, elected a majority of Democrats to represent them in the Legislature of the State. To prevent the legislation demanded by the people, the Republican minority of the House of Representatives, instigated by Gov. Morton, and in violation of their sworn duty, deserted their posts and left that body without a quorum to do business. By this revolutionary proceeding the acts appropriating moneys to defray the expenses of the State, to pay the accruing interest on the State debt, to carry on the benevolent institutions and to keep up the State prisons, failed to become laws. In consequence of this, there are thousands of creditors of the State at home who suffer already for their just dues, and, as you mention, the credit of the State abroad is also about to suffer by the an-

ticipated failure to meet the accruing interest on her funded debt. The majority of the Legislature are ready and anxious to make those appropriations, not only to pay yourselves and the creditors for a large amount, whose claims are Through you, Governor Morton now asks me, as an officer of the State, whose duties the law prescribes, to co operate with him and to furnish

the records and facilities of my office, for what purpose? Not to facilitate the State to pay her interests or to add to her pecuniary resources for the arrangement you propose is only a trans-fer of some portion of the indebtedness to other hands. And you plainly state that you ask this, not as an individual about to buy and operate in the certificates of the State, in a business way. (and as such reasonably entitled to information,) but in connection with arrangements entered up Watson, and domiciled at the Revere House, and other citizens of that State." For an officer on at "the earnest solicitation of Gov. Mort now under the management of Dr. Newland, and of Indiana, who has respect for his duty to him

and disastrous purpose to override the Constitu-tion and laws of Indiana, to arrogate to himself The weather being extremely hot, and our the functions of all other departments of the wardrobe being rather of the iron-clad stripe, we State Government, and to set at defiance the people and the Legislature. Governor Morton, if he is faithful to the duties of his office, and to the the Government stables, which are very extensive, and took a look at the future headquarters convene the Legislature, and let them, of many a brass spurred volunteer. posts, appropriate the money for the payment of the demands of her creditors. The Governor prefers to rush into all sorts of temporizing expedients and shifts, bringing the good name and financial credit of his State into bad repute with every holder and hawker of claims against her. The honor and interest of Indiana require that her faithful servants and friends shall withdraw countenance from him in his mad career. The State does not need that creditors at home or abroad should be called upon to postpone their de-mands, nor, on the other hand, that individuals The intention of this company is, so soon as these beasts and fowls are brought to perfection in playing pantomime, to exhibit them over the State. I bespoke for the Sentinel the getting up of the posters and the advertisements.

Yours, &c.,

has his partisan politics and his selfish ambition to prompt him, and I will not lend myself to a furtherance of his acts, which are revolutionary and ruinous. He has no right, after the people of Indiana have taxed themselves and filled their Treasury for the purpose of paying their debts, still in his obstinacy, to ask them to accept as a favor the advancement of funds from individuals, to save them from dishonor.

Without, therefore, intending disrespect to you, gentlemen. I must decline to render assistance to the Governor in his attempt to carry on the State Government in defiance of law and without that legislation which the Supreme Court has decided essential in the premises.

Truly Yours,
J. C. WALKER, Agent of the State of Indiana.

BANKING OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANGER & CO., 52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

John C. Walker, Esq , Agent of the State of In-DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday in reply

to ours of the 24th has been received. We have nothing to say in reply, save to express our regret that the State should fail in paying the interest on her funded debt. As to where the fault lies in the premises, it is not for us to say. It has occurred to us, however, that we could shape our request in a manner that may meet your approbation; it is this: That you should, in the capacity of the Agent of the State, go on and pay each creditor entitled thereto on your dividend books, taking the receipt of each in the usual form, you to draw your official check on our house, to the order of each party entitled thereto, expressing on the face of such check that it is given for the July dividend on stocks. These checks we will pay, and hold the same as our vouchers until we are reimbursed. In this way the payment can be made in the usual manner, as the Agent has a ways heretofore paid by drawing

As it is necessary for us to know whether or not we are to advance so large a sum of money by Wednesday next, we will thank you for an Very respectfully, Winslow, Lanier & Co.

his checks on our house, or some other house in

OFFICE INDIANA STATE AGENCY, No. 36 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. June 26, 1863

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.: GENTLEMEN: Your letter of this morning is received. I regret to say that a sense of duty compels me to decline acceding to your proposi-Respectfully, yours, JOHN C. WALKER,

Agent of State. From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Burning Cities. We had perhaps a faint hope that a tinge of shame might redden the cheeks of some Aboli-

tionists when they saw the story of the raid of Col. Montgomery and its barbarous results. To be born in the nineteenth century and not blush at having any responsibility in such an affair, may well be said to argue a total lack of the purer instincts of humanity. But the curse of Abolitionism makes men forgetful of the higher impulses of their nature, and leads them to revel in scenes at which the refined mind is impressed with horror and shame for our common humanity. The Evening Post, with all the glee characteristic of Abolitionism, exults in the affair as a good thing, quotes with apparent delight passages from the account of the Tribune, sees 1 othing remarkable in them, nothing wrong or unu-sual in the gunboats approaching the wharf of an unarmed village and throwing shot and shell among its houses, ridicules our protest against the

barbarism, and hopes the Government will continue these outrages. We are not much surprised. Disunionists from the outset, the Abolitionists approve of whatever widens the breach, even though it be conduct which civilization abhors. We trust that the Administration at Washington will at length awake from the stupor into which it seems to have been lulled by these men, and tell the world that the war is not to be conducted on our side in the interests of barbarism. The Post says it is all ' retaliation," and ought

to be contined. There is no semblance of truth in the excuse. Such retaliation ought to be adopted only as a solemn necessity after due notice. The Government does not as yet propose to do anything of the kind. Nor is it probable that they ever will. The idea is worthy of an Abolition brain. Look at Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Frederick and many other cities. Are they so situated as to make it advisable to institute any such savage system as the Post urges for adoption? If this system, so longed for by our Abolition contemporary, were indeed adopted the blazing cities and villages of our land would light the funeral of our nation as one among the civilized nations of the earth, and none would mourn herjust doom. But Abolitionism cares nothing for this. "Burn and destroy" is its motto for the war. To destroy all hope of Union is its

old and ardent desire. The radical papers are disgracing themselves and their country by the flimsy argument that we are no worse than the Rebels in burning and robbing, and that therefore we are not to be blamed What have we to do with Rebel sins? Enough that we repent and abandon our own. What use to denounce sins we are not responsible for, when we have enough of our own to ruin us? The United States is not responsible for the iniquities committed by the rebellion. She is responsible for the wrong done to civilization by her own sol-

diers, unless she repudiates them.

It is a weak avoidance, a paltry attempt to stifle conscience or whitewash juiquity, this way of reciting Rebel barbarities to justify our own barbarity. We might as well burn savager at the stake and plead their own customs in our justification. Let us war like men, like civilized beings, if we must war at all. We might long ago have been victors, with our vast power, our overwhelming numbers, if we had pursued a noble war policy and avoided all semblance of a fanatical and barbarous crusade We might have divided the South and united the North, instead of uniting the South and dividing the North, We have thrown away our strength, wasted our blood and treasure for the sake of Abolitionism. All our experience should warn us to give up, and forever, the malign counsels of men who lead us to barbarism in their madness. Let us recall the glory it once was to be an American, and have done with these disgraceful robberies and out-rages, which are only worthy of South Sea Islanders, and Abolitionists educated by the Evening Post and like sheets.

General Ewell's Proc HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS, ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., June 22d, 1863. First-The sale of intoxicating liquors to this command, without written permission from a Major General, is strictly prohibited. Second-Persons having liquor in their possession, are required to report the fact to the Pro-

vost Marshal, or nearest general officer, stating the amount and kind, that a guard may be placed over it, and the men prevented from getting it.

Third—Any violation of paragraph one of this order, or failure to comply with paragraph two, will be punished by the immediate confiscation of all liquors in the possession of the offending par-ties, besides rendering their other property liable

Fourth-Citizens of the country through which the army may pass, who are not in the military service, are admonished to abstain from all acts of hostility, upon the penalty of being dealt with in a summary manner. A ready acquiescence in the demands of the military authorities will serve

greatly to lessen the rigors of war. By command of Lieutenant General R. S. Ewett,

A. S. PENDLETON, A. A. General.

A GENTLE HINT .- The New York Evening Post mildly suggests:

"It is reported in a morning paper that the Government intends to prosecute the journals which copied a recent article from a Philadelphia paper giving the positions of the army corps in Virginia. The Government will do much better if it will prosecute the war."

Annapolis, ten days since, were arrested on Saturday, after a desperate struggle between them and some of the Washington police, in which two of the slaves were killed.

About fifteen of the seventy runaway slaves who left South River, a few miles from

The Augusta (Ga.) powder mills have raished the Rebels a million pounds of powder during the past year.